

expressive of genetic relationships, since greater differences between populations can be ascertained by their study. A fine series of California *Nolina* was gathered by Carl Wolf and put into cultivation at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden. One has only to examine casually this young live collection, with its several distinctive variants, to appreciate that only two names for California *Nolina* are insufficient. Not until close work on distribution with thorough collecting of populations is done can the *Nolinae* be understood.

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### KATHERINE DAVIES JONES

1860-1943

Katherine Davies Jones, the fourth of seven children, was born of Welch parents in 1860 in a log cabin in Berlin, Wisconsin. In Wales, her father had been a singing master and her mother, daughter of the schoolmaster, was a singer of reputation. In this country, her father was first a colporter, selling Bibles and singing throughout the country, but soon he became a Congregationalist minister and was sent out to build and establish churches in rural communities, always moving westward. The children raised the family's food, were clothed by the occasional missionary barrel, an exciting event, and attended rural schools.

From the time she was sixteen until the family moved to Murphy's Camp, Calaveras County, California, in 1880, Katherine taught during the summers and attended school during the winters, going to Salem High School, then Normal School at Peru, Nebraska, and Latin School at Lincoln, Nebraska, followed by a year at the University of Nebraska. In Calaveras County, where her father's preaching station included six or seven churches, Katherine worked and saved until she was able to return to the University of Nebraska. After seven months, however, she was recalled to Murphy's Camp by the illness of her mother. Later that year the family moved to South Vallejo, California, where Katherine at first conducted a private school of her own and then taught for some six years in the public schools.

Through her aid, Guernsey, her younger brother, went to the University of California, where he graduated in 1891. Katherine sometimes visited her brother at Berkeley and attendance at some of Professor LeConte's lectures on zoology renewed her desire to return to college herself. She entered the University of California and graduated in 1896. For a year she taught biology and music at Hayward, but her health forced her to give up her teaching there and she returned to Berkeley. At first she assisted Pro-

fessor Jepson in his botany class and Professors Ritter and Torrey in their zoology classes. She taught herself typing and stenography and in 1899 was working in Professor Hilgard's office under A. V. Stubenrauch. Then for a time she gave such valuable private assistance to Professor J. Burt Davy in agrostology that he asked for her transfer to the Department of Agriculture. After changes in the department there she kept the records of the Botanic and Economic Gardens of the Department of Botany. This work under J. Burt Davy and H. M. Hall influenced her career greatly and aroused her interest in exotics, but her special interest in acacias came from her effort to help Mr. Stubenrauch, who had returned to California in charge of the seven Experimental Stations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He had her appointed to carry on his office work, and, to help him with the bulletin on *Acacia* he had to prepare, she took up the study of the genus *Acacia* on her own time. When he was called back to the Washington office, Katherine was asked, on very short notice, to prepare the treatment of *Acacia* for L. H. Bailey's *Cyclopedia of Horticulture*. Later, when Professor Bailey was preparing a new edition, the one in current use, Professor Setchell declared that Miss Jones was the best, if not the only, person in the country capable of revising the section on *Acacia*.

In 1910 Professor E. B. Babcock needed someone in Agricultural Education to gather seeds to be sent to the schools of the state, and again Katherine was called upon as the one person available who had the necessary training for the work. This led, in the next year, to her academic appointment on Professor Babcock's staff to teach in Agricultural Education. That summer she went East to study and visit schools in order to prepare herself for the work. On her return, she first assisted in the classwork but later had full charge of the courses.

The Department of Landscape Gardening was organized in 1913 under the direction of Professor Gregg, and, as he had just come from the East, he found Katherine's wide knowledge of our exotic flora of great value. A course in Plant Materials was to be given by Mr. R. T. Stevens who was in Europe; so Katherine started the course and after Mr. Stevens returned she continued to assist with the botanical aspects. When Mr. Stevens resigned in 1917, Katherine found herself teaching five classes, including all of the Plant Materials. As there were no adequate textbooks in this field, she organized the work herself, prepared keys to the plants as well as descriptions emphasizing the aspects of the plants that pertained to landscaping. She was thorough, conscientious, and inspiring to her students, and through them, her work became widely known and praised. At Harvard students were told that if they had passed her work satisfactorily, no further examination would be required of them for entrance to the Plant

Material classes there. Her students tell how they would follow the spry, tireless figure, like a flock of chickens, from one tree or shrub to another during an hour of each laboratory period while she told them of origin, habitat and uses; then they would return to the laboratory and study in detail specimens of these same plants, making leaf prints and writing descriptions, and she would drill them intensively in the subject matter. Such methods as these may seem elementary, but to this day, many of her former students admit that when confronted with a plant their immediate reaction is "botanical name, common name, origin." Katherine always maintained an interest in her pupils and liked to keep track of them, especially when they continued in fields that made use of the training that she had given to them, and her pupils, in turn, thought much of her and through the years kept in touch with her. A never-ending source of joy to her were the greeting cards that arrived from former students each holiday season.

In addition to her teaching, Katherine carried on a time-consuming and extensive correspondence with the general public, giving help whenever asked. When she retired from the University in 1930, she turned to private teaching, to writing, and to the furthering of more accurate nomenclature and botanical information among the nurserymen, the garden clubs and the general public. The California Horticultural Society and California Garden Clubs, Inc., honored her, and she stands as one of the notable women of California in the advancement of the botanical and landscape side of horticulture. Her herbarium, collected over a period of nearly forty years and especially rich in specimens of *Acacia* has been given to the University of California.—MABEL SYMMES.

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## ENNEAPOGON DESVAUXII AND PAPPOPHORUM WRIGHTII, AN AGROSTOLOGICAL DETECTIVE STORY

AGNES CHASE

*Enneapogon* Desv., recognized either as a subgenus of *Pappophorum* Schreb. or as a distinct genus, has always been a puzzle because, though several species are well known, the type species could not be ascertained. The genus was described by Beauvois (Ess. Agrost. 81. 1812), who ascribed it to Desvaux. One species, *Enneapogon Desvauxii*, is figured (loc. cit., pl. 16, fig. 11) but not described, and four Australian species of *Pappophorum* described by Robert Brown are cited but not transferred. The figure, showing a dense panicle, the characteristic spikelet, and the lemma with nine feathered awns, is unmistakable as to the genus. Desvaux (Jour. de Bot. 1: 70. 1813) transferred Brown's species of *Pappophorum* to *Enneapogon*, preceded by the statement that he had examined a plant from "iles Manilles" that proved to be a distinct genus, close to the well-known genus *Pappophorum*, and in the same paper he cited *Enneapogon Desvauxii* as a synonym of *E. gracilis* (R. Br.) Desv. Later, because Beauvois had failed to do so, Desvaux described *Enneapogon Desvauxii*, "Habitat in Manilia" [sic] (Opusc. 98. 1831) and excluded it from the synonymy of *E. gracilis*. No species of *Enneapogon*, however, has ever been found in any of the Pacific Islands until recently in Maui, Hawaii, where it probably was introduced.

Because *Pappophorum Wrightii* S. Wats. [*Enneapogon Wrightii* (S. Wats.) C. E. Hubb.], belonging to the genus or subgenus *Enneapogon*, occurs in the southwestern United States from Texas to California as well as in Mexico and Argentina, the problem is of interest to us. In an attempt to identify the type of the genus, the writer searched in vain for *Enneapogon Desvauxii* in the Delesert Herbarium in Geneva, Switzerland, where a few of the Beauvois specimens were found, and in the herbarium of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris.